

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

[NUMB. XLI.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1796.

To the Printer of the Kentucky Gazette.

SIR,

OBSERVING in your Gazette of Saturday last some objections to a doctrine which I had advanced in a preceding paper, I conceive it to be proper to make some farther observations on the subject; and though I do not wish to engage in a political controversy, I am happy in discussing the question (as far as it is requisite that I should discuss it at all) with a writer possessing the good sense & temper which is so much to be desired in the communication signed "Another Constitutionist."

There are four objections which he makes to the petition that the members of the last Assembly are by the twenty-fourth section of the fifth article excluded for one year from the legislature and from the electoral body. I will examine them in order;—though not from any wish to establish the position, but merely with the view of investigating the truth. 1. It is objected by your correspondent that neither members of the Assembly nor electors, are in common or political language, titled officers. We are very prone to judge of the general import of words, from the idea formed at the moment in our own minds, by the use made of them in some particular instance. Fearing that I might be in the present case under a delusion of this kind, I turned over some pages, in which I expected to meet with the word in question, and accordingly found that in the constitution of New-York, section 25; in the old constitution of Pennsylvania, ch. 1, sec. 5, ch. 2, sec. 7, 18 and 23, and in the acts of Congress of 1789, chap. 1, sec. 2, the word officer or office is used with reference to the members of the legislative department. But I might have saved myself the trouble; for I perceive that in the very section of our own constitution which has led to the discussion, the word office is expressly applied to the place of a senator or representative. It is enacted, that they shall not within one year be appointed to any office, the emoluments of which were increased whilst they were in office.

2. The second objection is, that the compensation they receive is so small that it can only be considered as a reimbursement of their expenses, and not as an emolument.—There would be considerable weight in this observation; could it be made apparent that there is any such pointed distinction as it implies between the word emolument and the words compensation, pay and wages, which are the terms used when speaking of their salary in the constitution, and in the act of Assembly lately passed respecting it. But I know of no authority for any distinction which would at all affect the present question. In fact strictly speaking, the pay which they receive is neither an emolument nor a compensation, if their loss of time be taken into the account: though it is to be considered that it is at any time in their power to render it a very adequate emolument. Did I conceive that your correspondent is a man attached to party, I would warn him of the consequences of the distinction which he makes, as it would be nearly as applicable to the case of the governor, and justify an opinion that the emoluments of his office were so far from being increased by the last legislature, that the additional salary they allow will not defray the additional expenses they impose.

3. The next objection (which I think was in some degree anticipated in my last) is that by extend-

ing to the members of the legislature the operation of the 24th section, we should render superfluous the clause which provides, that no alteration in their pay shall take effect during the existence of the legislature which make it. To this I would reply, that in an instrument of writing comprehending such a vast variety of particulars, framed in a popular assembly, altered and amended, no doubt, day after day, we may naturally expect some instances of repetition—some cases of particular provisions being made for objects which, notwithstanding, might have been safely left to the operation of more general regulations. And it is to be observed, that the sixth section of the second article directs that the compensation to the governor shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected: which is as superfluous and unnecessary, as the clause which relates to the members of the Assembly.

4. It is further contended, that the exclusion of members of the legislature for one year afterwards from the same office, in consequence of their receiving the salary connected with it, would in fact operate as a provision that there should be no alteration. I have not, it is true, a very minute knowledge of the characters which are scattered throughout every part of the State: but I cannot persuade myself that they are so attached to office, as to be ready to retain it at all events, and that rather than abandon for a time the post of honour which they fill, they can make up their minds to any terms, however disadvantageous and humiliating.

But after all, I do not pretend to have a decided opinion as to the intention of the framers of our constitution. I know not of any legitimate method of ascertaining their intentions, than by having recourse to the instrument itself: and that, I think, by every fair rule of construction involves the legislative and executive officers in one common predicament.

I have thus endeavored to establish the existence of a certain constitutional regulation: but I would, by no means, be understood as maintaining the necessity or importance of it. The mind of a freeman revolts at any restrictions, not indispensable, upon the will of the people. All antecedent rules tending to circumscribe the judgment and conduct of the citizens when exercising their original rights, have an unfavourable effect upon the mind: they supersede private deliberation: they destroy the motives for the exercise of mental penetration: they repress the native vigour and energy of the mind, and exchange men for machines.

As to constitutional regulations in general, they will seldom be of material effect when there is any real occasion for them. Ingenuity and sophistry will always be at hand to explain them away, when it is found convenient to do so. When a people are debased, they will think though they possess the best of constitutions. Whilst they are virtuous and enlightened, the shortest one will be sufficient. The surest way to make them virtuous and enlightened, is to impart a principle of self-dependence: it is to make them feel and feel that every thing rests upon their own virtue and wisdom—that they must be the makers of their own fortune.

If, indeed, you are jealous of the people; if you shrink from the task of illuminating the public mind, and, as a substitute for know-

ledge, introduce the checks and balances of aristocracy; you must, no doubt, introduce other checks to fetter aristocracy itself. If, instead of intrusting your family, you fix a tiger in your hands to terrify them; you must, to be sure, procure a chain to save them from destruction. But let the tiger and the chain be rejected together. Let the great family of the people govern themselves, and it will be their interest to govern well. Let them be fairly represented, and acknowledge no checks but justice and truth. Their form of constitution will be short and simple; but it will be full enough and forcible enough to ensure their freedom so long as they merit it.

A CONSTITUTIONALIST.
June 22, 1796.

LONDON, April 5.

THREE Hamburg mails arrived yesterday, and Ministers received dispatches from the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. The letters and journals bring no intelligence whatever, with respect to peace or war, from which any conclusion can be drawn. Things remain precisely in the same state of alarming ambiguity as before; and we may therefore rest assured that whatever propositions may have been made, the French Directory have given them a decided negative.

They seem to be aware that since Mr. Pitt has had recourse to schemes, of finance, as foreign to the established practice of England, as they are inconsistent with its true credit, or real situation begins to be understood; and the bank itself confesses the danger of our further continuance in this deplorable system.

Mr. Pitt must prepare himself for the emergency—all trade is suspended—all confidence at an end—all the money which used to go to the maintenance and support of commerce is now drawn within the vortex of a speculation in the funds, which threatens the superstructure itself with ruin. It is now for the minister to prove that he deserves the popularity which he enjoys—that he has not departed from the beaten course in vain, but has listened to a set of counsellors whose resources are equal to their ingenuity, and who have moderation to undertake no more than they are able to perform.

Mr. Boyd and the other gentlemen of the committee, appointed to enquire into the causes of the present scarcity of money, go up to Mr. Pitt this day, with several propositions upon which they have agreed. It will be a happy conference for England, if they can suggest the means of restoring the credit of their country. Sir James Sanderson makes the seventh member.

Letters by the Hamburg mail, bring an account of a most important failure at Berlin. A great commercial house has stopped payment for seven millions of six-dollars, above one million four hundred thousand pound sterling. The consequences of this are expected to be felt in a most alarming way at Hamburg, which is now, though the wisdom of our ministers, become a counting house to London.

April 6.
A letter from Genoa dated the 6th ult. says that the people of the island of Sardinia have succeeded so far in their insurrection, that they have established themselves in every strong post, have declared themselves in a state of revolution, and have sent deputies to Paris to declare their attachment to the French people, and to solicit their

protection and assistance in framing a constitution on the principles of freedom.

Since the arrival of Salicetti at the French army in Italy, no one doubts their intention of renewing hostilities in that quarter, and of pulling their attack upon Piedmont and Lombardy with all possible vigour. This commissioner, known by the recapture of Toulon, has left his place in the legislature to his suppliant, in order to direct this great expedition. His character for vigour, skill and resource is very high; and he is extremely popular with the army, which amounts to 600,000 men. It is supposed that they were prevented only from commencing the campaign, by a heavy fall of snow towards the end of February, and the extreme severity of the weather.

Letters have been received at the Hague, which mention that the French in the West-Indies have taken three British slave ships, with 1112 slaves on board.

The accounts from Holland state that a proclamation from the National Convention has been published at the Hague, Rotterdam, and other marine towns. A tent is erected in the great market place at Rotterdam, where musical instruments play, and liquor is given gratis to excite men to enter the navy. Each sailor receives a bounty of forty florins, or fifty if he goes on board before the twelfth of April. This proclamation inveighs against the British ministers for having by their inexperience and perfidy plunged the Dutch nation into an unjust and destructive war.

It reminds the people of the ancient glory of the Dutch navy; and recounts the triumphs of Ruyter and Tromp; and exhorts all true patriots to exert themselves to the utmost in improving the state of the navy, on the strength of which the security of their liberty must alone depend.

MENTZ, March 17.

The advanced posts, of both parties on the Upper Rhine, are now hardly two hundred paces distant from each other. When they are relieved they shake hands, & treat each other in as friendly a manner as if they belonged to one party.

COLENTZ, March 17.

The French continue to throw up works in front of the bridge on the Moselle. They are constructing fences on the Pefferburg, and the whole hill is about to be converted into a kind of citadel. Preparations are also making on their side to establish a bridge of boats near Wiesl.

PARIS, 12 Germinal, April 1.

It has been considerably reported, that the armistice between our armies and that of the Austrians on the Rhine has been prolonged for four months. It has been further said, that Citizen Bacher, first French Secretary, of legation in Switzerland, had just arrived at Paris with important dispatches from Barthelmy. If these two facts be true, we may conclude that serious negotiations are about to be opened.

We are assured that negotiations are now carrying on at Paris, with such activity as to give room to hope for a speedy result alike happy and astonishing. They even go so far as to say, that the day before yesterday the preliminaries were on the point of being signed between the Directory and a Charge d'Affaires from the Emperor, with a new Diplomatic Agent, who arrived from Baden veiled with power.

ers from the English government, started fresh difficulties, by joining in the negotiation. We quote reports without vouching for their truth.

If report may be credited, Merlino of Douay is to go as Ambassador to Vienna, and is to be succeeded, as Minister of Police, by Mathieu, Member of the Council of Five Hundred.

A letter from London, dated 1st Germinal, March 4, states that a convention has been entered into between the French and Austrian Generals to remove their respective armies to the distance of thirty leagues from each other. For this purpose the letter states that the Austrians had already begun to cross the Rhine.

FRANCFORT, March 15.

The reports of peace and war have succeeded each other with great rapidity throughout Germany, within this last fortnight. Letters from Vienna even give reason to believe, for an instant, that a plan of pacification was on the tapis, and that, but for the obtuseness of the Minister of State, Baron Thugot, who thwarted the pacific views of Marshal Clerfayte, it would already have been carried into execution. Be that as it may, we are assured that it is in contemplation to hold a general Congress of all the Belligerent Powers at Constance, in order to attempt to bring about a general pacification.

GENOVA, March 10.

The commotions which have prevailed for some time past in Savoy, have now assumed the most ferocious aspect. The insurrection against the ancient government has become general.

BASLE, March 18.

We have just received letters from Italy, which assure us that the French have taken possession of the Genoese fortress della penna, of the fortresses of Savona, and of a great part of the river. They have also demanded permission to put a garrison in the Genoese fort of Novoli. By this means the army of Italy is in possession of a sufficient number of strong places to push the war with vigour in the Milanese and Monteferrat, and to cover their retreat in case of misfortune.

It is thought that the presence of 60,000 Frenchmen will also render the Genoese very tractable, on the demand which the French government has made of a loan of 30 millions.

On the other hand we learn that the Austrians and the King of Sardinia are making the greatest preparations for the campaign in Italy: that ten thousand Austrians had arrived at Piedmont; that a much larger body of troops were on their march; and that a levy of one man in four has taken place throughout the dominions of Victor Amadeus, which has already produced 20,000 recruits.

HAGUE, March 20.

We have just learned that the Dutch Squadron which sailed from the Texel, has been in sight of an English Squadron, and that an engagement was expected to take place. Notwithstanding the secrecy observed as to the destination of our fleet, a report got abroad some time ago that it was bound to the Cape of Good Hope; since, however, we have known that the crews were not complete, and that the ships were supplied with provisions for a few months only, this report has ceased to be credited; and it is now presumed that the Squadron has sailed for Brest to join a fleet sitting out there.

March 22.

Several couriers have reached this place in the course of the last three days; but the contents of their dispatches have not transpired. The Swedish Minister resident here, has received one from Paris. It is said that affairs of great importance are on the tapis.

BORDERS of the RHINE, March 19.

We learn that all the Austrian regiments, even those of the advanced posts, have received orders to bring up their magazines. We infer from this disposition, that a new suspension of arms may be agreed upon for an undetermined period, and that in the interval a general peace may be concluded. The Prussian Minister at Paris, Mr. Sande, has presented a strong note to the Directory, on the subject of the Fortified Loans that has been ordered to be levied, and is now levying, in the Prussian territories on the Rhine.

CADIZ, March 1.

Several English privateers have attacked Spanish vessels. They have given it as an excuse, that, as Spain had made peace with France, it was natural to conclude that that country was at war with Great Britain.

COPENHAGEN, April 1.

In the course of this week two couriers have been dispatched from hence to Paris, while dispatches concern the negotiations for peace.

COPENHAGEN, March 14.

Vice Admiral Cate has been appointed to the command of the squadron, now striving for the protection, this summer, of the Danish flag, and the security of our commerce in the North Seas. The Squadron will consist of five seven-gun frigates, three sixty-four's, and five frigates. Vice Admiral Nordenskiöld will be appointed to the command of the Swedish Squadron which will be united with that of Denmark.

It is said that Gronow, Minister of the French Republic and acknowledged as such, will be shortly going to Paris on a short visit.

STRASBURGH, 3d Germinal.

I hasten to communicate to you very welcome news; the day before yesterday, Citizen Bacher set off in great haste for Paris, and it is at this moment said that he went to carry to the Directory Articles of peace received by an extraordinary courier from Citizen Bartheleny. As soon as I have a confirmation of this news, I will not fail communicating it to you immediately.

CHARLES TOWN, May 20.

The following particulars are furnished by Capt. Phillips, of the brig Aurora, who arrived the day before yesterday from Surinam.

On the second instant, being then in lat. 21, long. 68, fell in with a fleet of eleven sail of armed ships, shortly after was spoke by the commander, who sent his boat aboard the Aurora. It proved to be a fleet from France, with troops on board, bound to Cape Francois. The officer who came on board informed, that they had captured in the European seas eleven sail of transports, with troops and stores on board, from England bound for Jamaica; which they had sent for France.

Capt. Phillips says, that 8 ships of the fleet appeared to him to be 74 and 64 gun ships, which had been cut down, and had one tier of guns; the other was a large transport—they appeared very full of men. The officer said but a few minutes on board of the Aurora; he expected they would make their port in two or three days.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

Saturday morning arrived the snow Mermaid, Captain Hawley, in twenty days from St. Bartholomew's. By the arrival of the Mermaid we have information that the British made an attack on St. Lucie, a few days previous to Captain Hawley's departure from St. Bartholomew's, and that they were completely defeated. The loss of

from our information, was immensely great. Three transports, with wounded on board, had gone to Guadaloupe, and a reinforcement was sent for, in order to renew the attack. The general opinion, however, at St. Bartholomew's, was, that their scheme would prove abortive, as the French were well fortified.

As soon as the English fleet hove in sight, the French commander hoisted the bloody flag, and fought under it during the whole action, as at Leogane.

IMPORTANT.

By letters received in this city we are informed, that Capt. Harris arrived at Byllon from the Cape of Good Hope, brings intelligence of that place being taken by the French.

Capt. Harris, from India mentions that he was informed from two pilots, that he reached North Island from Batavia, while he lay there, that the French had taken the Cape of Good Hope. This news appears extraordinary when compared with other recent information from that place.

Eight English country ships had been captured by the French in the Straights Malacca. One only was retaken.

CHRISTOPHER GORE Esq. Commissioner from the United States, to settle the American claims for British spoliation, was to sail from Bolton on Wednesday last for London.

LORD DORCHESTER is said to be on his return to England from Canada; and is to be succeeded in the temporary command by Lieut. Gov. Col. Minto.

PHILADELPHIA, May 20.

It appears that Mr. Vander Horst our Consul at Bristol, has announced the danger our vessels may still be exposed to from the Algerine cruizers; and which it appears will be likely to continue until the actual determination of our government is known, respecting the treaty lately negotiated with them.

By a letter from a gentleman at Gibraltar, to a merchant in New-York, dated April 4, we are informed that Mr. Humphreys had visited Masters of vessels bound up the Straights not to proceed, as there were grounds to apprehend they would be taken by the Algerines, the time for the arrival of the ransom money from the United States having expired, and no cash yet come to hand.

Captain Barney is appointed to the command of a French 64 gun ship.

Yesterday arrived here, the snow Fair Hebe, from London, which port she left on the eighth of April, and cruised on the eleventh. From the rumours which prevailed in the city of preliminary articles of peace having been signed between France and Austria we expected to be able to communicate some intelligence of importance to our readers. We never were more disappointed. We have in our hands the London Morning Chronicle to the eighth, which are unusually barren. Hostilities, it appears, have not commenced; but the prospects of peace which they hold out is but faint:—Negotiations are certainly on foot. The following extract of a letter will shew the foundation upon which the rumours of peace probably rest.

April 8.

Extract of a letter from a respectable house in London dated fifth of April 1796.

We send you some newspapers of late dates by this conveyance. You will find by them that an expectation of an immediate peace is generally prevalent, and great speculations on our funds are going forward on the same opinions. We confess, however, we think this opinion slightly taken up, and the speculation it hath given rise to ruinous.

We hear that Preliminaries between the French and Austrians are concluded on. Yesterday our markets sunk at least 10s per quarter. The Adventures in grain and flour will be great losers, and the speculators in rice still more. American wheat, 60s, a 70s. per quarter. Indian corn, 40s. a 44s. per quarter. Flour, 20s a 31s. per cwt.—And the prices merely nominal.

Lexington June 25.

On the 1st inst. the Congress of the U. S. adjourned to the first Monday in December next; During their session, they passed fifty-five laws, of which the following are titles of such as have not been heretofore published in this paper.

An act to indemnify the estate of the late Major General Nathaniel Greene, for a certain bond entered into by him, during the late war.

An act to alter the session of the circuit courts in the district of Vermont and Rhode-Island; and for other purposes.

An act relative to quarantine.

An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt.

An act making further provision for the expenses attended the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations; and to continue in force the act, intitled, "An act providing the means of intercourse between the United States and foreign nations."

An act for the relief of Sylvanus Bourne.

An act to continue in force for a limited time, the acts therein mentioned.

An act to ascertain and fix the military establishment of the United States.

An act to regulate the compensation of clerks.

An act making provision for the payment of certain debts of the United States.

An act providing passports for ships and vessels of the United States.

An act to suspend, in part, the act, intitled, "An act to alter and amend the act intitled, "An act laying certain duties upon snuff and refined sugar."

An act making an appropriation to satisfy certain demands attending the late insurrection and to increase the compensation to jurors and witnesses in the courts of the United States.

An act limiting the time for the allowance of drawback on the exportation of domestic distilled spirits and allowing a drawback upon such spirits exported in vessels of than less 20 tons, by the Mississippi.

An act providing relief to the owners of bills within the United States, for a limited time and in certain cases.

An act regulating the grants of land appropriated for military services and for the society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathen.

An act for the admission of the State of Tennessee into the Union.

An act making appropriations for the support of the military and naval establishments for the year 1796.

An act making further appropriations for the year 1796.

Advertisements omitted this week shall appear in our next.

Taken up by the subscriber, living in Washington county, a bay Horse, seven years old, fifteen hands high, blood all round, two white hind feet, a white stripe on his nose, branded on the near thigh B, appraised to \$150.

Edward Talbot.

May 24, 1796.

LOOK HERE.

ALL those indebted to the subscriber, either by bond, note, or book account, are requested to come forward and pay off their arrears before the first day of August next, as he expects to move out of Lexington about that time. Those who neglect this notice, cannot look for any farther indulgence, as he expects none from those to whom he is indebted.

CHAS. SUMPTION.

FRESH GOODS

Alex. & James Parker,
HAVE just imported and now opening
at their store in Lexington, opposite
the Court House, a large and handsome as-
ortment of well chosen MERCHANTIZE,
selected to the present season, which they
will sell on very moderate terms for CASH
and HIRE.

May 27, 1796.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS opened in the house above adjoining
Mr. H. Michells Tavern, lately
occupied by Mr. William Starchfield & for-
merly by Mr. Benjamin Stow, a neat and
well chosen assortment of

MERCHANTIZE,

Which he will dispose of on very moderate
terms for cash & country produce.

WILLIAM WEST.

LEXINGTON January 22 1796.

For Sale,

SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,
ENTERED for maj. John Mobley, de-
ceased, and patented in the name of Little-
berry Mobley, heir at law of said John Mob-
ley, lying on main Licking, being part of
two thousand acres, beginning at one hun-
dred poles above the mouth of a creek that
runs into main Licking on the north east
side, about four miles from the fourth fork
of Licking, and extending down Licking in
two furlongs; it is now necessary to de-
scribe the land, as the purchaser will be dis-
posed to make the necessary enquiries previous
to his making any proposals. The title is sup-
ported by title was carefully examined
to be as to the validity of the title, and the
part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit
will be given for the balance.

James Brown, Atty. in law

For Littleberry Mobley, junr.

Lexington, June 15, 1796.

N. B. I will also dispose of any other
lands in Kentucky claimed by said Mobley.

WASHINGTON

To be had at the subscriber's and a few
GENTLE BORDERS
will be taken, next door to Mr. Hutton the
Saddler, on Main street, Lexington.

JOSIAS BULLOCK.

May 23, 1796.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette County, June Quarter Session 1796.

Jonathan Hyatt, Complainant,

Against

John Wagglewiler, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendant not having entered his ap-
pearance agreeable to an act of As-
sembly and the rules of this court, and it
appearing to the satisfaction of the court
that he is not an inhabitant of this state;
therefore, on the motion of the complainant
by his counsel, it is ordered that the said
defendant do appear here on the second
Tuesday in September next, and answer the
bill of the complainant:—that a copy of this
order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky
Gazette for two months successively, and
published from Sunday at the door of the
Presbyterian meeting-house in the town of
Lexington, immediately after divine service,
and at the front door of the court-house
of this county.

(A copy) Telle,

LEVI TODD, C. Cur.

Shelbyville, March 2, 1796.

FOR SALE,

FOUR HUNDRED ACRES OF

LAND,

INCLUDING my Mills,

Ware-houses, Ferry, Boat-yard, Or-
chards, Meadows, &c. Great part of the land
is first rate—there is belonging to the mills
about two thousand weight of wrought iron
proper for merchant business—the walls of
the lower story of the mill-house is found,
and as high as the mill-race—the water
wheels have received little or no damage by
the fire; and crops and rounds well seasoned
are ready—the race is planked at bottom &
walked with stone on both sides, and the dam
perhaps the best in the state, and the stream
equal to any. The law mill is now running
and in good order, and the water may be put
to the grist mill wheels any minute the grist
mills may be used for running in four weeks.
Beams, chains and scales will ironed for the
purpose of weighing tobacco; and beams,
chains, weights & iron for scales, for weigh-
ing grain. Boats may come up from the river
to the mill in high water—where whole
beautifully fitted for merchant business; at
the mouth of Stony Creek; and may be in-
closed with about 3000 panels of fence.
Waggons may pass to and from the landing
with full loads as can be carried on any o-
ther road.

At a time determined to sell, I will give a
credit of one or two years for the greatest
part of the purchase money; and if I can-
not get the value, will take the bill price of
crops, and make in satisfaction the bill. For
terms apply to the subscriber near the pre-
mises.

ELI CLEVELAND.

June 22, 1796.

WANTED,

By ABIAH & JOHN W. HUNT,

AT their store in Lexington, a quantity
of Bacon, Whiskey, Hemp and Coun-
try produce; for which a generous price will
be given.

June 22, 1796.

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Just Received, AND NOW OPENING

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

IN the house lately occupied by Mr. Jas.

Craig, in the town of Versailles, Wood-

ford county, a handsome assortment of

MERCHANTIZE,

selected to the present and approaching sea-

son—consisting of dry goods, Wine, French

Brandy, Lard and Brown Sugar, Shot, Lead,

Bar Iron, &c. &c. &c. Which he is deter-

mined to sell on the low terms for Cash,

Country Linnen, Cheesey, Bacon, Furs,

Vinager and Oats.

He earnestly requests all those indebted

to him at his late store in Lexington, or by

note, to come forward and make payment,

by the twentieth of July next, after which

time, all those not paid, may expect to have

their accounts put in the hands of proper

officers for the collection of the same.

William Starchfield,

Versailles, June 23, 1796.

TEN DOLLARS

REWARD.

STATED from Peyton Sherr's,

in Woodford, (on the 17th inst.) a bright bay

Horse five years old, with a fine, well be-

lieve a flat in his forehead, his mane short

and inclined to stand up, his tail white and

laid close, about thirteen and a half

hands high, with a black saddle and a

bracket, who was sold to me (at Peyton Sherr's) or to Mr. Short last

twelve ten Dollars reward with all reasonable

expense.

JOHN HILL.

June 23, 1796.

FOR SALE,

Several Tracts of LAND,

Lying on Clary's creek, a branch of

the Green river, containing in the whole,

two thousand six hundred and fifteen acres.

It begins at the mouth and runs up the

creek, all for nearly all bottom land, and

of a good quality. Good houses, negroes,

or land lying in the settlement will be re-

ceived in payment—needs of general war-

ranty will be made, and good security given

by the subscriber.

SILAS PAYNE.

Lexington, June 15, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE—Agreeably to an

act of assembly entitled "An act to as-
certain and establish the boundaries of land,
and for other purposes," I shall attend with
the commissioners appointed by the county
court of Shelby, on the third Wednesday in
July next, being the 27th day of the month,
on an entry made in the name of John Kice
miller, of one thousand acres, on a trans-
feree warrant No. 1796, on the waters of
Clary's creek, to be sold at three bound-

ed All trees, two mules and well be-

lieve a flat in his forehead, his mane short

and inclined to stand up, his tail white and

laid close, about thirteen and a half

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June 23, 1796.

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NOTICE—Commissioners appointed
by the court of Shelby county, will
meet on the 20th day of July next on an
entry on preemption warrant of 1000 acres,
made the 19th of July 1795, in the name
of James Hannah, lying about six miles up
Drennon's lick creek, on the 4th fork of
said creek, including a cabin built by Ja-
mes Newland; then and there to particu-
larly certify of certain white men, respect-
ing said entry, and use such other act as shall
be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

SAMUEL SHANNON,

Agent for James Hannah.

June 15, 1796.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against

making assignments on two bonds, one

for 1000 acres of land on the 10th, given

by John Breckinridge to Michael Ainslie,

and assigned by him to me; the other from

John Reed of Bourbon county to me, for

the payment of one hundred and ten pounds.

As the above mentioned bonds were left

in the hands of Mr. Reed and Eastin in Lou-

isville, about the last day of May last, and

are either lost or mislaid, Mr. John Breck-

inridge and Mr. John Reed are hereby di-

rected to require not to assign either of

the above bonds to any other person than my-

self.

ABRAHAM STANT.

June 15, 1796.

Fayette county—April Court of

Quarter Sessions, 1796.

Walter Carr, complainant,

Against

William Pawling, John

Smith, Henry Garrett,

Thomas Johnson & Da- Defendants.

niel Callahan,

IN CHANCERY.

THE defendants Henry Garrett,

Thomas Johnson and Daniel

Callahan, not having entered their

appearance agreeable to an act of

Assembly and the rules of this court,

and it appearing to the satisfaction

of the court, that they are no in-

habitants of this state, therefore,

it is ordered that they do appear

here on the second Tuesday in Sep-

tember next, and answer the bill of

the complainant;—that a copy of

this order be inserted in the Ken-

tucky Gazette for two months suc-

cessively; published at the door of the

Presbyterian meeting-house in

the town of Lexington, from Sun-

day immediately after divine ser-

vice, and at the front door of the

court-house of this county.

(A copy) Telle,

LEVI TODD, C. C.

LANDS TO BE LEASED

IN the settled part of Kentucky, on high

and level ground near the Ohio, of the

first quality, admirably watered, and afford-

ing the most luxuriant range for cattle, both

in summer and winter.

Seven years rent free will be given for

planting; or a long lease, at a very easy

rent, payable in produce. For further par-

ticulars apply to

H. TOULMIN,

At the Seminary in Lexington.

June 16, 1796.

FRESH GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST O-

PENED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANTIZE.

Well adapted to the present and approach-

ing season, which will fill either by a se-

lection of retail, on very moderate terms for

Cash, Beef-Cattle, Bacon, Country Linnen &

Whiskey.

JAMES MORRISON.

Lexington, May 23, 1796.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

Fayette County, April Quarter

Session Court, 1796.

OST on Wednesday the 8th instant, a
POCKET BOOK, with sundry papers
therein, among which were the following
(to wit):
On John Patterson, now of Major's county,
for a negro girl, of value very high, paid
the 6th day of May, in the year 1793, witnessed
by James Nicholson and Edward Bradley.
That on Benjamin Kasper—One for the sum of
twelve pounds; and another for three pounds;
both paid by the 6th of March in the year 1793.
This is to forewarn said Patterson and
Kasper from paying said notes to any other
person than myself. And also all persons
from taking an assignment on said notes.
WILLIAM GRIFFIN.
June 13, 1796.

NOTICE
To all whom it may concern, that agree-
able to an order of the county court of
Woodford, I shall attend with the commis-
sioners, on Saturday the 16th of July, at my
improvement on a branch of the Kentucky
at a faking spring, where Hannah Davis
now lives, and adjoining the clover bottom
trading then and thence to perpetuate testi-
mony respecting my claim, and to do such
other things as the commissioners and act of
assembly in that case direct.
EDWARD CATHERS.
June 13, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE.
On the fourteenth instant, in the town of
Winchester, in the county of Clarke,
appeared a man who called himself John Da-
vis, and proposed selling a certain horse
about two years old, fourteen hands
high, three white feet and a blaze face, and
branded on the neck shoulder and hump
with the letter E. D. The conduct of the said Davis in the
sale of the horse being suspicious, he, to-
gether with the horse were detained till the
night of the 16th, when the said John Davis
acknowledged, having the said horse and a dark
bay mare (which he also brought with him)
between hands high, seven or eight years
old, large saddle spots, a small star in the
forehead, and branded on the rear shoulder
D. F. Whoever owns the said horse and
mare are desired to come forward, prove
their property, pay charges and take them
away.
N. B. The said Davis also left his saddle,
see &c.
J. H.
June 13, 1796.

Notice.
Whereas on the 13th of Ja-
nuary, 1796, Richard Wade made an entry with
his survey of Kentucky for 400 acres, in vir-
tue of a certificate, lying on a branch of Lee's
creek on the west side, bounded to include Simon
Kestel's cabin; which said entry afterwards
was surveyed and patented, and has since been
paid to us, and whereas the testimony respecting
the justice of the said improvement depends on
persons now alive, full is therefore to notify all
when it may concern, that having procured the
appointment of commissioners by the court of Ma-
son county, we shall proceed with them on Wed-
nesday the 24th day of August next at (Licking)
near May's lick, to perpetuate the testimony re-
lative to the said cabin, and for such other acts as
shall be deemed lawful and agreeable to law.
THO. LEWIS.
LEON K. BRADLEY.

MARTIN HARDIN, surveyor, has
upon a treasury warrant, appointed
John Hardin's preemption on Pleasant run
on the well side, including a small improve-
ment and a tree marked I. H. A. on the
black branch. May 19, 1796.
(Signed) ALEX. BRACKENRIDGE, &c.

Notice is hereby given to all whom it may
concern, that I shall attend with a surveyor,
commissioners, &c. at the improvement and
true meted in the above entry on Wed-
nesday the third of August next, in order
to establish the said improvement and true
according to law, and by order of the court
of Washington county.
MARTIN HARDIN,
June 15, 1796.

STOP THIEF.
WERE stolen last night one of my saddle
bags in this town, two very elegant large
well formed
SORREL HORSES,
with long sleek tails, black faces, and find
all round; they trot and gallop, and are ex-
cellent carriage horses, having been accus-
tomed to run in my carriage. One of them
is sixteen hands high, remarkable for his
beauty, activity and the sweetness of his legs,
but has bad eyes, having been cut for the
horns when very young in the middle of
his blaze in his face. Is a small iron spot-
ted on his hind foot white, and is upwards
of ten years old. The other horse, though
about two inches higher, is a very good
match for him—he is larger and stronger
made, but not so handsome—his eyes are
ruined with the burn, his hind feet white,
and is about seven years old. It is prob-
able that the thief will alter their appear-
ance by cutting their manes or tails, and en-
deavor to sell them at Norfolk, Richmond,
Williamsburg, or Fredericksburg. He stole
at the same time my Saddle and Saddle; the
latter is double fluted, handsome, about
half worn, with small round bolles, and a
green saddle-cloth. Whoever will deliver
me the said horses at this place, shall receive
fifty Dollars reward, and forty dollars more
on condition of the tickets of I will give
thirty dollars to any person who will give me
such information as will enable me to get
the horses again.
DAVID ROBERTSON
Edinburgh, Virginia, March 7, 1796.

JOHN W. SEMPLE,
HAS JUST OPENED
Next door to Mr. BRENT'S Tavern,
Lexington, a considerable
Assortment of Medicine,
Consisting of the following Articles:

- | | |
|--|--|
| Almonds
Ather vitriclick
Alcohol
Allum, red
Antimony
Aqua fortis
Quick silver
Juniper berries
Balsam capivi
Pera
Tolu
Bole armatise
Borax
Camel
Camphire
Cardioid
Canilla alb
Cinnamon
Clover
Caulie, common
White wax
Rust of iron ppt.
Pot ash
Cochineal
Conferve of roses
Borax hartshorn
Orange peel
Catechu bark
Turkish pple do.
Red lead, crude
Opior tartar
Chalk prepared
Essencey lenitive
Venice treacle
Serpentine plaster
Diaclyde ditto
Extract of bark
gentian
lead
Liquorice ball
Flowers benzoin
Camomile
Flour sulphur
Senna leaves
Gum ammoniac
arabic
aloes succotrine
assafoetida
benzoin
guaiacum
mastic
myrrh
opium
styrac
Dragon's blood
Hieri picra
Pearl barley
Lingals
Lapis collamari
Magnefia
Manna fleke
common
Corrosive sublimate
Precipitate, white
red
Oil of annie seed
casser
juniper
lavender | Oil lemons
bergamot
olive
spike
vitriol
Pix, burgundy
Pulv. red bark
pale do.
angelica ds.
jalap
rhubarb
ippecaca
Colombo
Turmeric root
Liquorice do
Gentian ditto
Rhubarb E. India do.
Do. Turkey do.
Carolin pink do.
Sage
Sugar lead
Salts ammoniac
volatile
glauber
petre
Rochelle
tartar
Spalls
Amic feed
Cardianon do.
Caraway do.
Sage
Spirits hartshorn
nitre; sweet
lavender
turpentine
Sponage
Tartar emetic
vitriol
Viriol, white
blue
Claf of antimony
Cafite feng
Windfor
Pumice stone
Laudum
Elixir paracetic
Anderson's pills
Homer's do.
British oil
Daffy's elixir
Turlington's lotion
Verdigrae
Prussian blue
King's yellow
Patch do.
White lead
Red do.
Yellow ochre
Spanish brown
Litharge
Clyster pipes
Fungicidezelling bot-
Torch blasters
Court plasters
Lanets |
|--|--|

The above Medicines will be sold cheap
for Cash—Orders from the physicians in
the country will be attended to with dis-
patch.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY.
The town of Paris, and county of Ken-
tucky, for raising the sum of 2000 Dollars
for opening the navigation of the South
fork of Licking river.
Prize of 1000 Dollars is 1000 Dollars
2 250 300
3 150 300
4 100 300
5 50 300
6 25 300
7 12 300
8 6 300
9 3 300
10 1 300
11 1 300
12 1 300
13 1 300
14 1 300
15 1 300
For the benefit of the scheme
exclusive of 10 per cent. discount 2000
5000 tickets at two dollars each 10000
The prizes will be paid in the town of Pa-
ris (only subject to a discount of ten per
cent.) twenty days after the Lottery is
drawn—Prizes not called for within eight-
een months after the drawing is finished,
will be considered as donations made to the
benefit of the scheme.
The tickets drawn in this Lottery, shall be
regularly published in the Kentucky papers,
and a numerical book, kept in Paris, which
may be had examined (gratis) by any ad-
venturer in this scheme.
Tickets may be had by applying to any of
the undersigned persons who are appointed
Managers by law; and the drawing shall
consequence as soon as two two thirds of the
tickets can be disposed of.
N. B. The Cheapside of the Tickets
will the advantages of the scheme (being
not two blanks to a prize) it is open will-
ing to the patronage of the public.
Paris, April 1796.
JOHN EDWARDS.
HENRY CLARK, by J. Edwards.
JAMES K. NELSON.
CHARLES SMITH.
WILLIAM GARRARD.
WM. KELLY, by J. Alexander.
WILLIAM BOWELL.
JAMES SMITH.

McCOUN & CASTLEMAN,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW
OPENING.
At their STORE, second door below
the sign of the Buffalo, a large &
general Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,
CONSISTING OF
Dry Goods and Groceries
of all kinds;
Which they are determined to sell
low for CASH HIDES and Country
LINEN.
Lexington, August 10, 1797

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY
For raising the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars,
for the purpose of erecting a DUCK
and LINEN MANUFACTORY, in George-
town. In three Classes—3000 Dollars by
the Ball, and 3000 Dollars by the
Lot.
CLASS THE FIRST.
1 Prize of 2000 Dollars is 2000 Dollars
1 1000 1000
2 500 1000
3 250 1000
4 125 1000
5 62 1000
6 31 1000
7 15 1000
8 7 1000
9 3 1000
10 1 1000
11 1 1000
12 1 1000
13 1 1000
14 1 1000
15 1 1000
2 of 200 dollars each being 400
1 for the last drawn ticket, 200
1200 Prizes.
2000 Blanks.
5334 Tickets, at 5 Dollars each is 26670
Subject to a discount of Fifteen per Centum.

AS every encouragement ought to be
given to manufacturers in this state
in this particular claims the attention of the
public. The many advantages which will
arise from manufacturing DUCK, must be
forcibly striking to every man of reflection,
that the managers think it unnecessary to en-
large on the subject, and the liberal princi-
ple upon which the scheme is founded (not
two blanks to a prize) will, exclusive of
that encouragement, justify the impetuous
adventurer upon principle of gain. The
managers therefore flatter themselves that
they will meet with such encouragement in
the sales of the tickets as will in a short
time justify their appointing and giving pub-
lic notice to when the drawing of the Lottery
will commence.
Tickets may be had by applying in Lex-
ington to: Messrs. John Bradford and Alexan-
der McCoun, in Frankfort to Mr. George
Madison, in Versailles to Doctor Patton, or
to J. GRANT, Managers.
W. H. GRANT, &c.
J. HAWKINS.
* Any person purchasing 20 tickets,
shall have a credit until the Lottery is drawn.

COPPER
AND MATERIALS FOR STILL S FOR SALE.
Apply to
HUGH MILVAIN.
Lexington, May 7, 1796.

NOTICE
Is hereby given that commissioners ap-
pointed by the court of Clarke county, will
meet at my house on Taylor's branch of
Licking, on Monday the 4th of June inst.
to perpetuate the testimony of certain wit-
nesses, in order to establish the following en-
try: viz: Mathias Solars, assignee of James
Muncan, enters five hundred acres on trea-
sury warrants, to include a white oak mar-
led N. E. bounding near Taylor's branch of
Licking, about two miles and a half above
said Taylor's spring, and then and there
for each further sold as the law requires.
All persons concerned are desired to attend
on that day.
DANIEL SPHAR.
June 10, 1796.

Twenty Dollars reward.
RUN away from the subscriber's planta-
tion in Bull's settlement, in March
last, a Negro Boy, about fifteen or eight-
teen years old, of a slender make, but re-
markable large feet, on one of his hands two
fingers cut by a burn, he is of a yellow
complexion, his name Brian, but original-
ly called Ned, his dress I have reason to be-
lieve is changed. The said boy was found
within five hundred acres on the north side
of the Ohio river, and made his escape
within five miles of my house. Any
person who will deliver said negro to me,
shall receive the above reward, or have him
apprehended so that I get him again, shall
receive ten dollars, and all reasonable chur-
ges.
RO. CLARK, jun.
Clarke county, May 24, 1796.

Lexington Lodge Lottery.
NOTICE.
THE Managers intend to commence the
drawing of the Lexington Lodge Lotte-
ry on the first day of August next. It is
therefore requested that those gentlemen
who have had Tickets to sell under the di-
rection of the Managers, will return all the
tickets not sold on or before the 26th day of
July next.
THE MANAGERS.
June 24, 1796.

GEORGE ADAMS,
RESPECTFULLY informs his
friends and the public in ge-
neral, that he has opened Tavern,
in that commodious house on Main
street, the third door below Cross
street; where those who please to
favor him with their custom, shall
meet with every possible attention.
January 1, 1796.

HAT MANUFACTORY,
At the corner of Cross and Water
Streets.
WHERE Ladies and Gentlemen can be
supplied with Hats or Furs HATS, at
a very low rate for the Cash, by
ARCHIBALD BROWN.
N. B. I want an APPRENTICE to the
above business.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against
taking an assignment on a note for twen-
ty Dollars given by me to Thomas M'Queen,
dated in the year 1796; as the said note
has been discharged. Likewise caution all per-
sons against taking an assignment on a note
that the said Thomas M'Queen has on Thom-
as Thompson, for the sum of five pounds
ten shillings, dated in 1796 as it has also been
discharged.
W. H. THOMPSON.
May 15, 1796.

TAKEN up by the sub-
scriber, living in Clarke county on wa-
ters of Upper Howard's creek, a bay Horse,
five years old, about thirteen hands three
inches high, branded on the right shoulder
with the letter H and on the right buttock thus T
small star in his forehead, both hind feet
white, appraised to 75. 125.
W. H. GILLESPIE.
April 16, 1796.

TAKE NOTICE.
AGREEABLY to an order of
Bourbon court, I shall attend with the
commissioners appointed by said court, on
three miles from Paris on Stoner, on Tues-
day the nineteenth of July next, in order to
prove the beginning of a thousand acres of
land, located and surveyed by John West,
for James Dupuy, to take the depositions of
certain witnesses to establish the said begin-
ning, and to do such other acts as the law
directs.
JAMES LITTLE.
June 22, 1796.

TAKE NOTICE.
AGREEABLY to an or-
der of Bourbon court, I shall attend
with the Commissioners appointed by said
court, on Monday the eighteenth of July
next, to prove the beginning marked trees,
for a thousand acres of land, located for the
subscriber, near a spring where French
Frame now lives, about eight miles from
Paris, on the waters of Stoner—then and
there to take the depositions of certain wit-
nesses to establish the beginning, and do such
other necessary acts as the law directs.
JAMES DUPUY.
June 22, 1796.

TAKE NOTICE.
AGREEABLY to an or-
der of Bourbon court, I shall attend
with the Commissioners appointed by said
court, at Samuel Mitchell's, on Monday the
eighteenth of July next, in order to certify
the identical spot that was originally called
Henderson's lick, about eight miles from Paris,
in order to find out where the fence and
preemption of Samuel Henderson ought to
run, agreeably to his claim; that other
claims adjoining or interfering with said
Henderson may be legally ascertained—
when and where I shall take the depositions
of sundry witnesses, to establish the same.
JAMES DUPUY.
June 22, 1796.

WE hereby give notice, that agreeably
to an order of the county court of
Madison county, we shall proceed to take
depositions to establish and perpetuate the
improvement and boundaries of Lafayette's
preemption, on the waters of Lawrence's
creek in the county aforesaid, on the third
Monday in July next, and on the said afore-
said.
James Wiley,
John Patterson,
T. H. Hunt,
James Ringland.
Madison county, June 8, 1796.

TAKEN up by the sub-
scriber in Spotsylvania county on the waters
of Peach creek, a bright bay Horse, sixteen
or seventeen years old, fourteen and a half
hands high, a star in his face, has been hurt
with the collar on both sides of the neck, with
a large bell hung on with a piece of striped
girth and two buckles, appraised to 60.
COONROD MILLER.
March 12, 1796.

LEXINGTON:
PRINTED BY JOHN BRADFORD
ON MAIN STREET.